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Since 1 September 1949, Professor Dux, in addition to his scientific research at the Cancer Institute, has also taught at the Slask Medical Academy as professor of general experimental pathology. While in Poznan, Professor Dux wrote, in cooperation with Dr Ruszkarski, Dr Kosowicz, and four students -- Einhorn, Graczykowska, Materlik, and Ottowicz -- at the Poznan Medical Academy, several works on experiments on the retarded development of male sex glands, the explanation and treatment of Cushing's disease, stunted growth due to congenital absence of ovaries, and treatment of anorexia nervosa (nervous anorexia).

The first experimental work of Professor Dux, in cooperation with Dr Jasinski, at the Cancer Institute, Gliwice, was work on a method of treating certain types of neoplasms with estrogens.

In 1948, under the auspices of Internal Diseases Clinic II, Poznan, Professor Dux and Professor Roguski conducted research on the causes of endemic goiter in the area which was at that time Zielona Gora Powiat. At Gliwice research work to discover the causes of goiter, a disease particularly common in the Zielona Gora Powiat, is being continued by Professor Dux with the help of Dr Narbut, assistant at the Cancer Institute.

Professor Dux, recently decorated with the Second State Award, Class III, in medicine, is director of the Biopathological Cancer Laboratory at the Cancer Institute in Gliwice. This is the experimental section of laboratory and theoretical research on cancer. In a red-roofed building, rabbits, rats, mice, and chickens are raised to be used for scientific experiments on cancer. The histological division houses microtomes which cut thin sections of neoplasm in thicknesses of 1/1,000 of a millimeter. These cuts are mounted in paraffin, examined, and microphotographed for further study. In the biochemical section, the activity and influence of chemical reagents on neoplasms are examined and studied.

HIRSZFELD RECEIVES HONORARY DEGREE -- Katowice, Dziennik Zachodni, 7 Oct 50

Prof Ludwik Hirszfeld, eminent Polish scientist and director of the Institute of Microbiology in Wroclaw, recently received an honorary doctor's degree from Charles University in Prague.

The ceremony was attended by many notable Czechoslovakian scientists headed by Professor Nejedly, Minister of Science and Arts, Dr Vacek, mayor of Prague, and numerous guests. Wiktor Gross, Polish Ambassador to Prague, was also present.

BREED TYPHUS VIRUS ARTIFICIALLY -- Katowice, Dziennik Zachodni, 17 Jul 50

After the outbreak of World War I, a typhus epidemic broke out in the Austrian Army. The Austrian government assigned Dr Rudolf Weigl, lecturer at Lwow University, to investigate ways to overcome the epidemic.

Weigl, who began his scientific career several years before as an assistant to Dr Nussbaum-Hilarowicz, eminent biologist, undertook the assignment under a great handicap. Without any help, with a portable laboratory strapped to his back, he traveled alone on foot many kilometers to conduct research in various locations where typhus was prevalent until he contracted the disease. During his conscious moments, he dictated the results of his experiments; he cut out specimens of infected tissue from his skin for bacteriological research. He finally recovered and continued his research work.

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Weigl established the fact that the causative factor of typhus discovered in 1909 was actually a virus. He also found a method of isolating the virus. He discovered that the virus develops within cells of the intestinal membrane of a louse, while harmless organisms live outside the cell.

To combat the virus, it was necessary to start large-scale artificial culture of the virus in its natural habitat so that it would have full virulence. For the virus to thrive, it must live in the intestines of a louse. A louse normally becomes infected with typhus by sucking blood from a typhus-infected person, it can never become infected by another louse. Therefore, the virus would have to be introduced by artificial means.

Weigl, a lecturer of cytology and a master of micromanipulation worked with microscopes and microscopic instruments. He discovered a way of infecting healthy lice with virus taken from infected lice, by means of rectal injections with microscopic instruments. This started the artificial breeding of infected lice to cultivate the typhus virus in its original and virulent state. The artificial breeding of typhus virus in the intestines of a louse is the greatest discovery of Weigl. All equipment and instruments used in the laboratory for infecting lice and for producing vaccine were invented and constructed by Weigl.

At present, Dr Weigl is professor of biology at Poznan University; however, he resides in Krakow, where his laboratory is located.

DESCRIBES FOREST SCIENTIFIC CENTER IN BIALOWIEZA -- Dusseldorf, Slowo Polskie, 20 Aug 50

Little is known of the Bialowieza Forest, which has the first branch of the Forest Research Institute, and important scientific organization with great achievements to its credit. In 1945, the government officially activated the Bialowieza Branch of the institute and facilitated its activities by allotments of credits, food, and scientific materials. Dr Karpinski, who had been at Bialowieza before the war, was brought back to take charge. He organized the personnel of the laboratory and trained its workers. Borowski, a forester, was promoted to assistant, and Twardochlib was made caretaker of the bison, elk, and wild horses.

The Bialowieza Forest has been designated as a research area because it is the only lowland forest in Europe which has remained in an almost primeval state untouched by man. It is of inestimable value for scientific research. The study of the natural development of the forest can be adapted to modern forestry since the new forest economy is based to a great extent on natural processes and endeavors to achieve the highest quantitative and qualitative production possible without affecting the longevity of the forest.

The branch institute is divided into four stations: ecology of forest plants, ecology of forest animals, the microbiological and climatological station, and a separate diagnostic station for diseases of forest animals. Testing areas have been established as auxiliary units to provide research material for the stations.

Previously, research had been conducted sporadically during the researcher's free period, between lectures and other activities, mostly in the summer. Processing of research data was spread out over the year. At present, research is conducted in Bialowieza throughout the year with certain observations being made as often as three times a day. On 1 January, the branch completed its third year of scientific research.

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At present, the State Scientific Institute of Rural Economy, the Experimental Station in Sekocin, the Research Station of the Wielkopolski Park, the Experimental Laboratory of the School Forests of the Main School of Rural Economy in Rogow, and several other institutes are using the methods developed by the institute.

EXPERIMENT ON FRUIT TREES -- Warsaw, Przyjazn, 27 Aug 50

Prof Szczepan Pieniazek at the Fruit-Growing Experimental Station, Main School of Rural Economy, explained a method of forcing trees to bloom and bear fruit each year. In Poland, for the most part, fruit trees bear fruit every second year. In odd years, the fruit is abundant, and in even years the supply is meager. However, when the trees do bear the branches are heavily laden with fruit. Experiments have shown that the partial removal of the blossoms of buds from the fruit tree forces the tree to bloom and bear fruit the following year. The scientific group of the Fruit-Growing Experimental Station obtained good results by spraying apple trees with an aqueous solution of naphthalene-acetic and nitrocresol. In 1951, the Polish fruit-growing areas will start using these chemicals to spray apple trees.

Experiments in controlled pollination to retard bearing of fruit are being conducted. In 1947, an orchard covering an area of 47 hectares was started in Dabrowice 7 kilometers from Skierniewice. This is an experimental orchard in which experiments on cultivation of fruit trees are conducted. The orchards in Sinoleka and Nowa Wies covering a total area of 100 hectares also belong to the Fruit-Growing Experimental Station.

Professor Pieniazek, a peasant's son from the Garwolin Powiat and a graduate of the University of Warsaw, will receive the State Prize for 1950. After graduation, Professor Pieniazek devoted himself to research work on the storage of fruits. He wrote 13 scientific treatises on fruit growing. Since 1949, he has been working on methods for protection of orchards, and he worked out a method of protecting plum trees from insects known as plum sawfly by spraying the trees with azotox emulsion. In addition, Professor Pieniazek takes a prominent part in conducting agrobiological methods of fruit growing, supervises the translation of the works of Michurin, writes popular scientific articles, and gives lectures and talks. He also worked out the Six-Year Plan on fruit-growing research.

In the Fruit-Growing Experimental Station at the Skierniewice Palace, young people, sons of working men and peasants, are studying. Here students in the third-year studies on fruit growing engage in practical work. Twenty-eight graduate students are conducting experiments in the laboratory.

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